PARTITION OF BENGAL

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q3/C**

How successful was the 1905 Partition of Bengal? Explain your answer. [14]

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british. The Muslim community were pleased. After partition they were fully recognised in East Bengal province where they were the majority.

In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast

province. The separation of Bengal along religious lines ended the oppression of Muslims under Hindu rule.

According to british, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

However to some extent partition of Bengal was not successful.

Hindus made a huge large cry as they were not happy. They lost their monopoly over muslims in every aspect. They felt it great threat to their domination.

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand make Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

To some extent partition was successful but in my opinion it was a failure as hindus were not satisfied from it and hindus were in majority.

Question 2 N2018/P1/Q3/B

Explain how British reacted to Hindu-led protests against Partition of Bengal between 1906 and 1908. [7]

The Press Act of 1908 placed restrictions on newspapers and gave the government greater control over them. According to which editors of newspapers, journalists were prosecuted and imprisoned found involved in anti-British activities.

Furthermore, public meetings had restrictions placed upon them along with strict actions in case of defiance i.e. One organiser of Hindu-led demonstrations, Tilak of Poona was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment similarly others were deported or left the country of their own accord rather than face imprisonment.

Another approach intended to win support of the more moderate Hindus by making reforms. Lord Minto the Viceroy worked with John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, on reforms that became the Morley Minto reforms in 1909.

Question 3 J2016/P1/Q3/B

Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905. [7]

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in

majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

They wanted to break the power of the Hindus in many parts of India & Bengal was its perfect example that they followed the policy of divide & rule in those areas. In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

Question 4 N2015/P1/Q3/C

How successful was the Partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 J2014/P1/Q2/B

Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand make Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the

idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

Question 6 N2012/P1/Q2/B

Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 7 J2011/P1/Q3/C

'Partition or reversal?' Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. [14]

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

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In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

According to british, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

Bengal was partitioned in 1905. Muslims expressed complete satisfaction over this partition. Hindus made a huge large cry as they were not happy. They lost their monopoly over muslims in every aspect. They felt it great threat to their domination.

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand make Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

The reasons to partition were important but not that much important as if it were too much important British would never reverse their decision of partitioning Bengal. So in my opinion for british reasons for reversal were more important.

Question 8 J2009/P1/Q3/C

'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 7

Question 9 J2007/P1/Q2/B

Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]

- Same as Question 5

Question 10 J2006/P1/Q2/C

'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

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the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

They wanted to break the power of the Hindus in many parts of India & Bengal was its perfect example that they followed the policy of divide & rule in those areas. In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

According to british, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

As Bengal was densely populated province so different communities were living there, belonging to different races, speaking different languages & practicing different religions. This multicultural environment created problems for the government so british divided the Bengal.

The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

I agree with the statement, geographical reason was the most important reason for partitioning Bengal.

Question 11 N2005/P1/Q3/B

Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7]

- Same as Question 5

Question 12 J2004/P1/Q2/B

Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

- Same as Question 3

SIMLA DELEGATION/DEPUTATION

Question 1 **N2010/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Simla Deputation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. It was the main demand of the British for a long time but when the group of the Muslims met with the Viceroy Lord Minto accepted their main demand.

This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. Muslims got true recognition for the first time after 1857 by getting better relation with british. The credit goes to the efforts of Sir Syed who removed the misunderstandings between the Muslims and the British.

It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All Indian Muslim League later in the year. So they launched a political party to protect the rights of the Indian Muslims. It was the first real political step towards a separate homeland.

Question 2 **N2006/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Simla Deputation was organized in 1906? [7]

Muslims had watched the reaction of Hindus towards Partition of Bengal with great dismay. They saw a massive wave of organized protest which they fear would result in the partition being reversed. The Muslims knew that they were not able to provide such a level of protest to maintain the partition. So the Muslims organized the Simla deputation to the viceroy for the maintenance of partition of Bengal.

Further, the Indian national congress was dominated by Hindus, Muslims feared that the Hindu agitation would lead to the Hindi becoming the national language, or even the Muslims forcibly converted to Hinduism. So to get their rights Muslims organized the Simla deputation.

The new liberal Govt. was elected in Britain in 1905; liberals stated that they would increase local participation in the Govt. of India through elections. Muslims feared that they would soon be dominated by Hindus in the local Govt. So they organized the Simla deputation to see the viceroy and to inform him about their reservations and demands, So that they might be included in the coming reforms.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Simla Deputation of 1906 the most important reason for the formation of the Muslim League later that same year? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

The acceptance of demands from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League

to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus. The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857. The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal. Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation. Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

I agree with the statement, success of simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 2 J2018/P1/Q3/B

Explain why the Muslim community felt it necessary to form their own political party in 1906. [7]

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The acceptance of demands from Muslim groups in Simla Delegation proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

Question 3 N2016/P1/Q3/C

Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal. Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation. Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

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Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus. The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857. The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

The acceptance of demands in Simla Delegation from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which

was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

I don't agree with the statement, success of simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 4 N2014/P1/Q2/B

Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 5 N2013/P1/Q2/C

Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League was established in 1906? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

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The acceptance of demands in Simla Delegation from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

I don't agree with the statement, success of simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 6 J2012/P1/Q2/B

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 7 J2010/P1/Q2/C

'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 8 J2009/P1/Q3/B

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 9 J2005/P1/Q2/B

Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

Question 1 **J2013/P41/Q2/B**

Why were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906 opposed by the Congress Party? [7]

The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but the Hindus wanted more responsibility which the government was not prepared to give. This annoyed the Hindus who were looking towards self-rule.

The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates, which also annoyed some Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. The Hindus wanted the right of joint electorate for all the areas of India because they were in majority and could easily win elections in many areas but the British granted the right of Separate electorate to the Muslims.

The Hindus were aware of the power of the Muslims after winning the seats in the future elections so some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers. The Hindus did not wish that the Muslims should control even few high posts.

Question 2 **N2008/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Congress oppose Morley Minto reforms of 1909? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **N2004/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the Congress party oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Morley Minto Reforms introduced by British Govt? [7]

The British govt. was sick of the issues after partition of Bengal so to resolve the communal tensions between the HINDUS & THE MUSLIMS. They started these reforms so that both the parties could resolve their issues politically by stopping violence in India.

The British govt. wanted to work on the plan of reforms in 10 years so that all the Indian parties could be ruled by making the constitution of Indian with the help of all the political parties of India. They wanted to give the power to the Indians step by step so they planned to do it after every ten years.

The British govt. wanted to enlarge the councils by adding Indians in the law making councils so that they can get the ideas of the demands of the Indians and could resolve their issues. The govt. wanted to know the views of the Indians and wanted to convey their messages to the Indians.

LUCKNOW PACT

Question 1 **J2013/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about? [7]

In 1911 partition of Bengal reversed which was an anti-Muslim step. In 1912-13 the "Balkan Wars" begun in Eastern Europe. The British fought against the Muslims of Turkey and the Indian Muslims considered it as another Anti-Muslims step of the British so they moved towards the Hindus. Muslims thought British are doing antimuslim things so they decided to move towards Hindus for their betterment.

Jinnah always tried his best for the Hindu-Muslim unity & did many efforts to achieve this target. It is considered as the biggest effort of Jinnah to bring both the parties closer to each other. He was working as a member of both the parties for this reason. Due to his advice the Muslim League added the demand of self-rule in their agenda in 1913 when Jinnah joined Muslim League. He got an opportunity when in 1915 both the Muslim League and Congress were having their annual meeting in Bombay.

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The Lucknow Pact was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the Muslim League. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

Question 2 **J2006/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Lucknow Pact was important? [7]

The Lucknow Pact gave the impression of Hindu-Muslim unity in the national political scene. But it was only an impression and short-lived.

The agreement between the parties on a separate communal electorate formally established communal politics in India.

Through this pact, the INC also tacitly accepted that India consisted of two different communities with different interests.

This pact pushed the less relevant Muslim League into the forefront of Indian politics along with the Congress Party.

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS

Question 1 **N2018/P1/Q1/C**

Why was India not granted self-rule by Britain in 1919? [7]

Britain was severely weakened after WW1, especially economically· All colonial nations were facing demands from their colonies for independence in one form or another, and Britain viewed India as the jewel of the Empire·

Britain's standing as a world power would be weakened if it gave in to Indian demands· Strategically, India was important for the British navy and British influence in the region· Therefore the British were reluctant to give in to Indian demands

There were many thousands of British people living in India who could not be abandoned· The British government did not want to lose these businessmen, missionaries and civil servants·

Question 2 **N2015/P1/Q3/B**

Why were the Montague Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919? [7]

The reforms kept power in British hands in respect of law and order, finance, justice and administration and the civil service· The Indians only received minimal powers and even then the Viceroy (appointed by the British government) could veto any decision made and introduce any law that was deemed necessary·

Congress in particular were bitterly against the proposals since they felt they had supported Britain during the war had lost OOOs of men but was being short changed in receiving anything resembling real power in their government·

Although separate electorates had been given to Muslims, other minorities such as Sikhs were not and thus these began to demand access to power·

Only 2% people can vote which means out of 250 million only 5 million people could vote· Voting is the right and which was taken from the Indians·

Question 3 J2016/P1/Q3/C

Was the introduction of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 the sole cause of violence in India during 1919 and 1920? Explain your answer. [14]

Rowlatt act was introduced in 1919 This act gave the right of arrest to anyone without a warrant, detention without bail & right of the provincial govt. to order people where to live. This caused serious uproar in India because it appeared to go against the central principles of British justice i.e. trial by jury and safeguards against illegal imprisonment this led to protests and strikes around the subcontinent. Furthermore, these measures were seen as being repressive, especially as people could be made to live in a particular place and were stopped from attending meetings. Strikes and demonstrations took place and the British made matters worse by introducing further measures such as banning anti-British publications which gave way to violence.

However, there were other factors as well that contributed towards violence in India

The Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Indians, led by Gandhi, bitterly attacked the proposals and this led to anger and frustration, although Gandhi warned against a violent response. Indians who had supported Britain in World War One were looking forward to the principle of self-determination, which the Allies had promised nations after the war, being implemented. However, this was not to be the case with India. British politicians, especially in the Labour Party, were sympathetic to Indian self-government and it was this frustration that nothing was being done after the war despite apparent British support in some quarters that led to further frustration in the sub-continent.

The Amritsar massacre occurred in 1919 when a large group of Indians were shot dead and injured, including women and children, for holding an illegal meeting. In that peaceful demonstration nearly 20 thousand people gathered

at Jallianwala Bagh. The British govt. did not give permission for such gatherings. A British Officer General Dyer was dealing the situation that ordered the soldiers to open fire on the civilians. Around 400 people were killed & 1200 wounded in Jallianwala Bagh Incident. To investigate this incident HUNTER COMMITTEE was set up in England in October 1919 after issues ordered by Secretary of State for India, Lord Montague. General Dyer was removed from his services but he was not punished for it. Despite, General Dyer was reprimanded for ordering the shooting, his standing in the British media was enhanced which offended Indians and resulted in further violence.

In my opinion, Montague and Amritsar also caused violence so Rowlatt Act was not the sole cause of war.

Question 4 **N2014/P1/Q2/C**

Were the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms the main reason for the outbreak of violence across India in 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

These Reforms that became the Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Indians, led by Gandhi, bitterly attacked the proposals and this led to anger and frustration, although Gandhi warned against a violent response. Indians who had supported Britain in World War One were looking forward to the principle of self-determination, which the Allies had promised nations after the war, being implemented. However, this was not to be the case with India. British politicians, especially in the Labour Party, were sympathetic to Indian self-government and it was this frustration that nothing was being done after the war despite apparent British support in some quarters that led to further frustration in the sub-continent.

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In my opinion, Montague was the main cause but Rowlatt Act and Amritsar Massacre also played a role in causing violence so they were also responsible·

Question 5 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Montage Chelmsford Reforms introduced by British Govt? [7]

It was issued because the British govt· was following a policy to introduce reforms after every 10 years and it had been the time since they introduced Morley-Minto reforms in 1909· So they had to announce new reforms according to their policy in 1919·

The British govt· wanted get the favour of the Indians by giving them relaxation in these reforms· Because they were thinking that if they would introduce these reforms they would get the Indian favour by giving them share in the govt· council·

They wanted to check the success of their previous reforms (Morley-Minto reforms) & to plan for the future reforms of India (Simon Commission)· They never wanted to see that the Indians would not accept it like they did in last reforms·

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the Khilafat Movement ended in 1924. [7]

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Question 2 **J2019/P1/Q4/C**

Was the Moplah uprising in 1921 the main reason for the end of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously. Both movements were working together but with different intentions. Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire. Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although Moplah uprising played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 3 **J2017/P1/Q3/C**

Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support the most important reason for the decline of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

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home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously. Both movements were working together but with different intentions. Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire. Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although betrayal of gandhi played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 4 **N2016/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Khilafat Movement emerge? [7]

The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria. The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey. Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not

prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save Khilafat in Turkey.

The British and other successors wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire which contained many sacred places of the Muslims like Makkah, Madina & Jerusalem or to convert Turkey to a nation than an empire. The Muslims were also anxious about Hajj and Umrah in case of division of these sacred places. So they started Khilafat Movement.

British asked muslims to support them in first world war. British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the turkey. However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish turkey. So to remind the promise they started this movement.

Question 5 **N2014/P1/Q3/C**

Were concerns about British policies towards Muslims the most important reason for the foundation of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation. They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British. They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

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British asked muslims to support them in first world war. British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the turkey. However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish turkey. So to remind the promise they started this movement.

Many Indian muslim leaders believed that the decline of Turkish empire would have an adverse effect on the importance of indian Muslim community. And in future british may start treating them with disrespect. Therefore they encourage muslims to launch khilafat movement in order to protect their image and prestige.

It was clear that British would harm the turkey. So many muslims deserted the british army as they were not interested in fighting with muslim brothers. In Islam, muslims are brothers of each other. This meant that they did not favour the british policy regarding Turkey. This same hatred took form of their opposition towards british as khilafat movement.

The Muslims of South Asia launched a movement to pressurize the British to give independence to India by using this agitation because the British govt. was having a weak position due to World War I and all the Hindus and the Muslims were united due to Lucknow Pact. Muslims and Hindus were united and Hindus saw this as the best opportunity to drive british out of India.

Although concerns about british policies was one of the reason for the formation of Khilafat movement. But the most important reason for formation of khilafat movement was that muslims held caliphate in high regard.

Question 6 **J2014/P1/Q3/C**

Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously. Both movements were working together but with different intentions. Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire. Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although Hijrat Movement played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 7 **N2013/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 8 **J2012/P1/Q2/C**

'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 9 **N2010/P1/Q3/C**

Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 6

Question 10 **J2010/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 11 **J2009/P1/Q4/B**

Explain the reasons for the failure of Khilafat Movement? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 **N2008/P1/Q2/C**

'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

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Although lack of leadership played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 13 N2006/P1/Q2/C

Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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Although there were other reasons which played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 14 **J2006/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why Khilafat Movement has failed by 1924? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 15 **J2006/P1/Q3/B**

Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the First World War? Explain your answer. [14]

The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria. The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey. Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save Khilafat in Turkey.

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Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation. They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British. They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

Although there were other reasons for the formation of Khilafat movement. But the most important reason for formation of khilafat movement was that muslims held caliphate in high regard and feared the breakup of Turkey.

Question 16 J2004/P1/Q2/C

Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 12

SIMON COMMISSION

Question 1 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Simon Commission was sent? [7]

It was expected by the Conservative govt· that in case the Labour party winsthe elections in UK they might give many concessions to the Indians so 2 years early the British government sent a delegation consisted of 7 British members led by Sir John Simon 1927·

It was sent to solve the problem of communal tension between the Hindus & the Muslims because there were many disagreements of the previous reforms·

In Montague-Chelmsford reforms they promised to announce more reforms in 10 years so it was a continuity of the British policies to introduce new reforms within 10 years·

NEHRU REPORT

Question 1 **N2016/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why All India Muslim Conference rejected Nehru Report? [7]

Congress had gone back on the view of having separate electorates established at Lucknow in 1916. In Lucknow Pact it was mutually decided that there will be separate electorates for muslims but now hindus were not accepting it in Nehru report so muslims rejected it. Separate electorates was one of the main demands of muslims so they had to reject it.

The Muslim League foresaw that the Punjab and Bengal was in danger of not having adult suffrage and so wanted seats to be reserved for Muslims on a population basis.

The Nehru report also said that Hindi should be made the official language which was disapproved by Muslims as Urdu was too important for them in their culture and many Muslims did not know Hindi which meant that they would not get government jobs as result Nehru report worsened Hindu Muslim relations because Muslims felt that their culture and language was under threat as the Hindus wanted to dominate them culturally and economically.

Question 2 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Nehru Report was issued? [7]

It was issued to the rejection of the Simon Commission proposals because it did not fulfil demands of Congress. Since it abolished Diarchy, introduced Federal form of govt. and minorities were given separate electorate so they issued it. The Congress wanted more concessions for the Hindus but the British govt. did not wish to do it.

The Congress leaders organized an all parties Conference regarding the Constitutional reforms to be introduced in India. It reported on the future of the Sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. They wanted to control power under Congress so they refused to accept the rights of other minorities.

This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future cooperation between them and the Congress because they totally denied their rights. They broke all the promises of Lucknow Pact and even denied the right of separate electorate. It was a part of Congress agenda to give less power and rights to the Muslims.

It was also a response of the comments of Lord Birkenhead that Congress was an immature party & could not frame a constitution.

JINNAH 14 POINTS

Question 1 **J2015/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

Simon Commission did not accept the demands of muslims such as Provincial status for NWFP, separation of Sindh from Bombay, and Muslims were not given 1/3rd seats in Central Legislature. So in response of Simon commission Jinnah issued his 14 points.

Although the Nehru Report has been drawn up by an All Party Conference but there were many points in that which were against the Muslims. Nehru report proposed unitary form of govt which means they wanted Hindu Raj. It also proposed Hindi as official language which was against muslims as urdu was associated with AIML. It also rejected separate electorate for Muslims which was the main demand of muslims. Jinnah wanted amendments which were not accepted by Nehru. So in response of Nehru Report, in1929 Jinnah gave his own formula for the constitutional reforms.

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah gave his 14 points to make the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution like separate electorate. Jinnah gave his 14 points in order to protect and safeguard the rights & interests of muslims. These demands covered all aspects of Muslims interests at that time.

Question 2 **J2010/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **N2007/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4 J2005/P1/Q3/B

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5 QUESTION BY MYM

Explain the importance of Jinnah's 14 points. [7]

A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points shows that the political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus had really widened.

The importance of these points can be judged by the fact that these points were presented in the Round Table Conference of 1930. Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam became principles for Muslims of India. These points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims of India will not bear any influence from Hindus or British Government.

Fourteen Points not only revived Muslim League but also directed them on a new way. These points prepared the Muslims of India for a bold step to struggle for freedom. These points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

ALLAHABAD ADDRESS

Question 1 **N2017/P1/Q1/C**

Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930? [7]

He was a well-respected, authoritative figure and had the confidence of Muslims and the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state· Hence, it was natural to select him to represent Muslim League at such time·

Secondly, he was opposed to British control of India – as the concept of conquest went against Muslim beliefs· This strengthened his view of the creation of a separate homeland, independent of the British, He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress· Hence, someone who was with ML since the start was bound to be chosen·

Thirdly, he was respected and his poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress· In the 1930s, Jinnah was a staunch believer of Hindu Muslim unity and was not yet ready to accept the Two Nation Theory· Hence, Iqbal was·

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why there were three Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932. [7]

The Indians had opposed the Simon Commission but a report was still produced. The recommendations of Simon Commission could not satisfy the demands of the political parties of India. The British decided that a RTC should be held in order to discuss the Commission's recommendations on the future government of India. British wanted to draft an Indian constitution in support of Indian Political Parties.

It was realized that without the attendance of the Congress in the first RTC little progress on the future of the Sub-Continent could be achieved. As congress was the major party of India so British thought imposing a constitution without their acceptance will result in violence which can cause danger to British rule. So in order to that British decided to held second RTC. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held.

In second RTC Gandhi took a hard line refusing to recognize the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third conference would be held. The British govt. wanted to reach on a common agreement about the future constitution of India so they tried their best to conduct three conferences.

Question 2 **N2019/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why there were three Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932. [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **J2018/P1/Q3/C**

Was the First Round Table Conference of 1930 more successful than the two that followed in 1931 and 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

The first RTC was successful to some extent. In the first RTC British agreed that Indians would be given full provincial autonomy, this pleased Jinnah and Muslim League as it meant that Muslim would be able to govern the majority areas such as Punjab and Bengal themselves without any intervention from the Hindus. Federal system for India approved as the Princes declared they would join a future federation as long as their rights were recognised. Sindh was given separate identity as province. Separate electorates were granted to muslims which was the main demand of muslims. Muslims were quite happy from the decisions made. However there were some failures as well. Congress did not attend the first RTC as was not given assurance that everything decided would be implemented. Since Congress was the main political party of India therefore because of its absence not only the first RTC failed but the British were forced to hold another RTC that would include Congress.

To some extent Second RTC was successful. In second RTC, Congress attended which was a step forward, although this had been made possible only through talks between Gandhi and the Viceroy Lord Irwin. It was decided that NWFP and Sindh to be made separate provinces this was important to the Muslims as the political say increased because both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas. Then, in second RTC Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise Muslims as an important community like he rejected 14 points of Jinnah. This made Muslims realise that the future in India would be tough which strengthen of the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and worsened Hindu Muslim relationship leading to Pakistan movement. However, there were some failures as well. The labour party in Britain lost power and the new coalition government was least interested to recognise the rights of Indians as a result 2nd RTC was unsuccessful because the organisers were not interested in the outcome of the conference at all. The Gandhi was present in the conference but he took a hard line and refused to recognise the rights of minorities like he refused to accept the demand of separate electorate for low caste Hindus on the other hand the

minorities insisted that their rights must be considered first and as a result because of such deadlock the conference failed. Gandhi wanted that Recommendation of Nehru report should be included in the new constitution which was rejected by Muslims as Nehru report was anti-Muslim, on the other hand the Muslim League delegates wanted that Jinnah's 14 points to be included to the part of the constitution which was rejected by congress because of such non-compromising attitude from both side the 2nd RTC was unsuccessful.

Third RTC was a complete failure as it was just a formality. Congress and Jinnah both were absent. Congress was absent again as Gandhi and Nehru had been imprisoned due to the renewal of the non-cooperation movement, so Congress boycotted the talks. Jinnah did not attend his conference because he was sick of the political situation of India, he wasn't properly invited & his wife had died. Furthermore, Lord Irwin was replaced with Lord Willington who was less aware of the problems & solutions of India and was not in favor of giving Indians any political freedom.

In my opinion, all three RTC's achieved very little. And in comparision of three RTC's, second RTC achieved more than any as both parties were present.

Question 4 **J2017/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

The labour party in Britain lost power and the new coalition government was least interested to recognise the rights of Indians as a result RTC is was unsuccessful because the organisers were not interested in the outcome of the conference at all.

The Gandhi was present in the conference but he took a hard line and refused to recognise the rights of minorities like he refused to accept the demand of separate electorate for low caste Hindus on the other hand the minorities insisted that their rights must be considered first and as a result because of such deadlock the conference failed.

Gandhi wanted that Recommendation of Nehru report should be included in the new constitution which was rejected by Muslims as Nehru report was anti-Muslim, on the other hand the Muslim League delegates wanted that Jinnah's

14 points to be included to the part of the constitution which was rejected by congress because of such non-compromising attitude from both side the 2nd RTC was unsuccessful.

Question 5 **J2015/P1/Q3/C**

How successful were the three Round Table Conference of 1930-32? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 6 **J2014/P1/Q3/B**

Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7 **J2013/P1/Q3/C**

Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 8 **N2011/P1/Q3/B**

Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 9 **J2010/P1/Q3/C**

The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 10 **N2009/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 11 J2008/P1/Q3/B

Was it necessary to hold three RTC (1930-32)? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 J2007/P1/Q3/C

The RTC of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 & 1932. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 13 J2005/P1/Q3/C

How successful were the Round Table Conferences of 1930-32? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why there was opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935. [7]

The Viceroy and Governor General was head of the Federation and could exert specials powers if he wanted to. Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers or the whole administration. It means that all the Indians were having no power and they were totally dependent on the British.

Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting. Therefore, few could vote. So it was announced that only those people of India would vote who will be having property qualification it means that very few people would vote in the elections. The Act was considered exclusive.

Although number of muslim demands were accepted. Muslim ideology over the years was changed. Allahabad address 1930 and Now & Never by Chaudhry rahmat ali molded muslim ideology and now they wanted separate independent state that's why rejected it.

Question 2 **N2016/P1/Q1/C**

Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the sub-continent. [7]

Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programs and be responsible to their own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Before that the govt. did not give such option to the Indians. It was due to the reason that federal govt. was set up with provincial power. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked.

It did provide additional rights for the local population vote - some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. The property qualifications was lowered which gave 35 million Indians the right to vote (1/4 of India adult population)

Provisions for a federal government were also established at the center for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide, participate politically in affairs, which concerned the sub-continent. It was also important in the sense that before that they did not give such option Princely states.

Question 3 **N2012/P1/Q3/B**

Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4 **J2011/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5 **N2008/P1/Q3/B**

Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 6 **N2006/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

ELECTIONS 1936-37

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q1/D**

How successful were the 1937 elections? Explain your answer. [10]

For Hindus, it was successful to some extent. Congress won majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others, saw themselves as the sole party representing Indians Led to formation of cabinets in 8 provinces. Hence, it verified the claim that Congress was the largest party of India and favoured. After Lucknow Pact many things happened which created feeling of hatred in Congress against AIML. Different aims in Khilafat Movement, Opposition to Nehru Report, Conflicts during RTC's; increased communal tensions between Hindus and muslims. Now Hindus had an opportunity for Congress to take revenge from AIML.

For Muslims, it was also successful to some extent. It was the first major election fought by Muslim League and helped to unify the Muslim League, led to improvements in organisation and planning. Learnt that their support lay in areas where Muslims in minority rather than in majority. It was a success for the Muslim League as it enabled them to recognition of an 'image problem' as its leaders were seen as not in touch with ordinary Muslims. In later years, they worked on this and were able to take the lead in the election of 1945.

However, these elections were a failure as well.

Congress was able to win majority of the seats but alienated the Muslim League after the elections. Such behaviour resulted in difficulties in future negotiations and removed any chances of future together. Hence, attitude of Congress and Nehru hardened Muslim views towards a separate nation. Congress used its new powers to further upset Muslims during Congress Rule. Relative poor performance in the elections; out of 489 Muslim seats, the Muslim League won 109.Even Muslims majority areas such as Punjab; out of 86 Muslim seats, Muslim League won 1 and others taken by Punjab Unionist Party which was a hard blow for ML as it claimed to be the sole representative of Muslims in India. Muslims felt betrayed by the British who were seen as too concerned

with getting the new provincial governments running rather than being concerned with Muslim rights. Hence, it deteriorated the British Muslim relations.

Question 2 **N2016/P1/Q1/D**

How successful were the provincial elections held in India in 1937? Explain your answer. [10]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Muslims were defeated in elections of 1936-37? [7]

It was the first major election of AIML as a mass party. Muslim League could not win seats because of the lack of public support because the major party was Congress.

The congress was more organized and older party than the Muslim League and it was having the problem of major leaders than the Congress Leaders. The Muslim party was split because many Muslims were still working in Congress.

The League had an "Image Problem" because many of their leaders were wealthy while the common Muslims were poor & illiterate at that time so they voted for congress.

CONGRESS RULE

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q1/C**

Explain how Jinnah transformed the Muslim League between 1937 and 1939. [7]

Jinnah persuaded the Muslim League that it needed to build up support from the grass roots as in the elections victory had come from local branches of the party established before 1937.

Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive to so that they would support it / take part in its activities.

Jinnah persuaded the chief ministers of Assam, Bengal and Punjab to join the party and as a result by 1938 membership of the League rapidly increased.

Jinnah repeatedly warned the Muslim community that they must organise themselves to resist Congress' idea to establish Hindustan in the subcontinent.

Question 2 **J2019/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why the Muslim community objected to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939. [7]

Bande Matram "I bow to thee, Mother" is poem written in 1882. A Bengali novelist Bankim Chatterjee wrote it. It is a song of praise to Goddess Durga. This song contained degrading remarks against the Muslims & Islam. It encouraged Hindus to expel Muslims from 'Hindustan'. They urged the people to begin the day with this song and it was also used as the National Anthem. Muslims were furious upon this congress action.

Another scheme, the Widdia Mandar scheme, indirectly aimed to convert all non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced by Gandhi in all schools and colleges. It promoted Hindu myths and heroes, adopting them as national icons. They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims. They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture. They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion

& Hindi language than Islam & Urdu· Muslim groups felt it was an attempt to subvert their faith·

The Wardha scheme introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day· The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise· Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum· Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress· It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam·

Question 3 **N2018/P1/Q3/C**

Was the introduction of Wardha Scheme the main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was disliked by the Muslim community? Give reasons for your answer· [14]

After taking the offices the congress started cruelties on the Muslims, the main target was Islam & the Muslims· The congress rule was no less than a reign of terror for muslims· Congress rule lasted for two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939· These two and a half years were nightmare for muslims who had to face utmost tyranny, oppression and injustice from hindus·

The Wardha scheme introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day· The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise· Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum· Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress· It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam·

They introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims· Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered

cows. The prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.

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Hindu Muslim riots were common in the areas dominated by Hindus they created many problems for the Muslims. They could not practice Islam freely; their houses were burnt. They also abducted the Muslim women & disgraced them at public places. The properties, honour & life of the Muslims were not safe under their rule. So they opposed and hated congress rule.

In my opinion, all of the reasons were behind why muslims hated congress rule but Wardha scheme was the main reason why congress rule was hated by muslims.

Question 4 N2013/P1/Q3/C

Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer. [14]

After taking the offices the congress started cruelties on the Muslims, the main target was Islam & the Muslims. The congress rule was no less than a reign of terror for muslims. Congress rule lasted for two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939. These two and a half years were nightmare for muslims who had to face utmost tyranny, oppression and injustice from hindus.

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The Wardha scheme introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise. Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum. Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress. It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam.

Another scheme, the Widdia Mandar scheme, indirectly aimed to convert all non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced by Gandhi in all schools and colleges. It promoted Hindu myths and heroes, adopting them as national icons. They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims. They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture. They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion & Hindi language than Islam & Urdu. Muslim groups felt it was an attempt to subvert their faith.

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Question 5 **J2012/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 6 **N2010/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Muslims object to Congress Rule between 1937 and 1939? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7 **J2008/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was hated so much was because of the introduction of Bande Matram. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 8 **J2007/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Muslims object to rule of Congress between 1937 and 1939? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 9 **N2006/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 10 **J2004/P1/Q3/B**

Why was Congress rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Question 1 **N2009/P1/Q3/C**

Do you agree that the celebration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

To some extent it was not justified. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany. Therefore the ML were able to celebrate because Britain was probably more concerned with the war than the future of India. As Muslim League had no contribution in the resignation of Congress, Hence there was no reason for them to celebrate it. When Muslims decided to celebrate Day of Deliverance, it was seen as an act of betrayal to Congress. Hence, the unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. British were having weak position due to war and muslims celebrated day of deliverance due to which relations between muslims and british detoriated.

However, there were reasons which made it justified.

During Congress rule they introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims. Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered cows. The prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.

Bande Mataram was made the unofficial National Anthem which was to be sung before start of any office or school day. It had degrading remarks about Muslims and Islam even Hindus were encouraged to expel Muslims from Hindustan. Therefore, Muslims hated the Congress rule and their celebration was justified.

During Congress rule, Wardha Scheme was introduced according to which all students including Muslim students were to bow in front of picture of Gandhi, similarly cotton spinning was added to school curriculum. However, the Muslims

felt such practices were removing the love of Islam from their children and was an effort to convert them to Hinduism.

Vidya Mandir scheme was introduced in which teaching was done in temples and children including Muslims were taught about Hindu heroes. This angered Muslims that as they felt that their children were being attracted towards Hinduism. Therefore, Muslims hated the Congress rule and their celebration was justified.

In my opinion, it was justified but it was not the right time to celebrate as British were involved in WWII.

CRIPPS MISSION

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q4/B**

Why was the Cripps Mission of 1942 unsuccessful? [7]

In 1940 Lahore resolution was passed through which an independent muslim country was demanded. The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition. Jinnah had clearly mentioned that he would not accept any proposal of the British where there would be no description of Pakistan.

The Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. It was the main demand of Congress that the British should leave India by giving them self-rule but the British wanted to control the power for a long time period which Congress rejected.

The British were also negotiating from a weak position. Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position. Hence Indians see this as best position to pressurize British to drive them out of India.

Question 2 **N2015/P1/Q1/C**

Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **J2012/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4 **J2009/P1/Q5/B**

Why was the Cripps Mission unsuccessful? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 N2004/P1/Q3/B

Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 6 QUESTION BY MYM

Why Cripps Mission was sent? [7]

The govt· wanted to resolve the communal tension & the matters of both the major Parties of India· After the resign of Congress from their ministries there was much violence in India· So they wanted to stop these violence and focus on World War II·

They also wanted to introduce constitutional reforms in India & after the war DOMINION status to be given to India· They were quite aware of the fact that without this temptation the Indians would not support the British in the war· So they wanted to promise Dominion status for the Indians·

August offer was rejected by Indians so in order to make reforms Cripps mission was sent· The Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power so it rejected August offer· Gandhi launched Civil disobedience movement as reaction· On the other hand, the Muslim League also rejected August Offer because of inadequate representation to the Muslims & no description of separate state for the Muslims·

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Question 1 **J2005/P1/Q4/B**

Why was the Quit India Movement formed in 1942? [7]

Both Muslims and Hindus were to some extent united in their opposition to the Cripps Mission's proposals. The Muslims rejected them because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. So Gandhi thought that the Muslims would support the Congress if they would start this movement.

Gandhi wanted to drive the British out from India as soon as possible because of the threat of Japanese invasion over India. The govt. of Japan had threatened that they would attack all those countries who were allies of the British so Gandhi was afraid of their invasion over India. They had also attacked over Pearl Harbour in America so Gandhi thought that India could be the next target due to the British govt. here.

The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain to leave the sub-continent immediately. Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position. The position of the British govt. was weak because of the war so he wanted to black mail the govt.

GANDHI JINNAH TALKS

Question 1 **N2017/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 did not reach an agreement? [7]

The thoughts of Gandhi & Jinnah were entirely different than each other. Gandhi wanted that the Muslims should work with the Congress to drive the British from India then the Hindus and the Muslims would resolve the problems of elections and partition. Jinnah could not trust the Hindus & wanted a solution of the Muslims under the British rule.

Gandhi wanted that the main powers like defence & foreign policy should be under the control of the central govt. while Jinnah wanted power for the provinces. Gandhi was sure that in case the British would leave India all the power would be obtained by the Congress but Jinnah wanted provincial power so that in case of the British govt. would leave India some power would remain under the control of the Muslims.

Gandhi considered himself as the representative of all the Indians while Jinnah corrected that he was a spokesman of Congress only. Gandhi also rejected "Two Nation Theory", while it was the point of Muslim League. Gandhi's attitude was so stubborn that he did not accept the rights of the minorities so Jinnah did not accept his proposals.

Question 2 **J2011/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Gandhi-Jinnah talks fail in 1944? [7]

- Same as Question 1

ALLAMA IQBAL

Question 1 **N2014/P1/Q3/B**

Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

Nehru report was anti-Muslim in its approach which frightened the Indian Muslims about their uncertain position in the United India in this situation Allama Iqbal through his Allahabad address gave Muslims a clear-cut goal in attaining separate homeland as a solution to their political problem. He is important to the Pakistan movement as he motivated Muslims for independence. Iqbal was the first Muslim politician to demand a separate state for Pakistan.

Iqbal in his poetry tried to awaken Muslims from this slumber and stressed on them to protect their rights as a community through such an inspirational poetry created a sense of nationhood in them which was of great support to Pakistan movement.

Iqbal was a source of inspiration for future Muslim leaders as well as because his idea of separate homeland was accepted by Jinnah the leader of Muslim League in Lahore Resolution of 1940 which was the formal start of Pakistan movement.

CHAUDHRY RAHMAT ALI

Question 1 **N2005/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Chaudhri Rahmat Ali an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

He wrote a pamphlet named 'now or never' in which he floated the idea of a separate Muslim Homeland. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland which means 'Land of pure'. It was taken from the names of main Muslim majority areas like Punjab and Sindh therefore he was important for Pakistan movement for giving the name and thus gave a concrete goal towards which Muslim should strive.

Although his ideas at first of Pakistan was rejected by Jinnah because of his believe that much time should leave and United India however his views changed after the tiny of Congress rule and now the Muslim League accepted the idea of Rehmat Ali with enthusiasm. Hence, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was important in Pakistan movement as his ideas not only became the basis of Lahore Resolution but this Resolution was named as Pakistan resolution the name of Rehmat Ali given to the Muslim country.

ALLAMA IQBAL AND CHAUDHRY RAHMAT ALI

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q4/C**

Assess the significance of the contributions of Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the Pakistan Movement. Explain your answer. [14]

Iqbal in his poetry tried to awaken Muslims from this slumber and stressed on them to protect their rights as a community through such an inspirational poetry created a sense of nationhood in them which was of great support to Pakistan movement. His poetry awakened Muslim community urging them to be active in Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. This approach was popular with many Muslim people who adopted this vision.

Nehru report was anti-Muslim in its approach which frightened the Indian Muslims about their uncertain position in the United India in this situation Allama Iqbal through his Allahabad address gave Muslims a clear cut goal in attaining separate homeland as a solution to their political problem. He is important to the Pakistan movement as he motivated Muslims for independence.

Iqbal in his Allahabad address give an idea of a separate Muslim Homeland to avoid Hindu dominance which is important in Pakistan movement as he strengthen the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Iqbal was a source of inspiration for future Muslim leaders as well as because his idea of separate homeland was accepted by Jinnah the leader of Muslim League in Lahore Resolution of 1940 which was the formal start of Pakistan movement.

However, Ch Rehmat Ali also contributed towards Pakistan Movement.

In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland which means 'Land of pure'. It was taken from the names of main Muslim majority areas like Punjab and Sindh therefore he was important for Pakistan movement for giving the name and thus gave a concrete goal towards which Muslim should strive.

Although his ideas at first of Pakistan was rejected by Jinnah because of his believe that much time should leave and United India however his views changed after the tiny of Congress rule and now the Muslim League accepted the idea of Rehmat Ali with enthusiasm. Hence, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was important in Pakistan movement as his ideas not only became the basis of Lahore Resolution but this Resolution was named as Pakistan resolution the name of Rehmat Ali given to the Muslim country.

Both of them played a very important role in Pakistan Movement. In my opinion we should not compare their services as they both give their fullest in Pakistan movement. However, in my opinion Allama Iqbal was more successful than Chaudhry Rehmat Ali.

Question 2 **N2016/P1/Q4/C**

Did Allama Iqbal contribute more to the Pakistan Movement than Rahmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **J2011/P1/Q4/C**

Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rahmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

Question 1 **N2012/P1/Q3/C**

The declaration of Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939. He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible. He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced.

However he had many other achievements.

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view.

After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level i.e Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive to so that they would support it and take part in its activities. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

In the following year, Jinnah persuaded the chief ministers of Assam, Bengal and Punjab to join the party and as a result membership had grown significantly by mid-1938. Hence, ML stood strong as ever before as it now had the support of many prominent politicians which contributed to the success in coming years which was not possible without Jinnah's persuasion.

Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition. This was called the Pakistan Resolution. He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps

Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he helped to ensure that the British realized the need to protect Muslim interests.

Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of many subcontinent Muslims. It was the efforts of Jinnah that such recognition was given to the Muslims. Furthermore, Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan moment increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

Jinnah instructed the Muslims of Subcontinent to observe Direct Action Day, where the Muslims rallied to show that they will accept nothing short of a separate homeland left the British no choice other than opting for partition. Hence, due to continued pressure from Jinnah and Muslim League under his leadership, British than announced 3 June Plan of 1947 which stated that separate states would be set up - India and Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his contributions were important to the Pakistan movement but the most important contribution of Jinnah was Pakistan Resolution.

Question 2 **J2009/P1/Q4/C**

The 14 points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view.

However he had many other achievements.

After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level i·e Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive to so that they would support it and take part in its activities· Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did·

In the following year, Jinnah persuaded the chief ministers of Assam, Bengal and Punjab to join the party and as a result membership had grown significantly by mid-1938· Hence, ML stood strong as ever before as it now had the support of many prominent politicians which contributed to the success in coming years which was not possible without Jinnah's persuasion·

Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939· He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible· He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced·

Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition· This was called the Pakistan Resolution· He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent· In doing so he helped to ensure that the British realized the need to protect Muslim interests·

Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of many subcontinent Muslims· It was the efforts of Jinnah that such recognition was given to the Muslims· Furthermore, Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan moment increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims·

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In my opinion, all of his contributions were important to the Pakistan movement but the most important contribution of Jinnah was Pakistan Resolution.

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1905-1920

Question 1 **N2018/P1/Q1/D**

Which of the following had the most important effect on the Pakistan Movement between 1909 and 1919?

i. Morley Minto Reforms

ii. Reversal of Partition

iii. Lucknow Pact

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils. Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say. In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives. This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority. Also, Muslim demand of separate electorates and extra seats were accepted, so gap between Hindus and Muslims increased because Hindus considered such concessions to be undemocratic for a minority like Muslims which strengthened SSAK's belief on TWO nation theory which paved the way to creation of Pakistan.

The Hindu community reacted to the Partition of Bengal with protests. Due to these protests muslims realized that Hindus can't see muslims prospering and they should not rely further on Indian National Congress and should focus more on All India Muslim League for the success of Muslims. The decision by the British to reverse the partition was seen as a victory by the Hindu community, but as betrayal by the Muslim community who now realised how important it was to ensure the success of the Muslim League for the Muslim community to prosper in India. They felt they could no longer rely on either Congress or the British to protect their interests.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British

government to show a united front and produce common aims· Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters· It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India· This strengthened SSAK's two nation theory and paved way to formation of Pakistan· The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy· This was important as it motivated the Indians to work for Independence and as a result many home rule leagues came into being·

In my opinion, Reversal of Partition had the most important effect on the Pakistan Movement between 1909 and 1919· As it prepared muslims that they should not be dependant on either British or Hindus and muslims have to work on their own for muslim separate state·

Question 2 **J2014/P1/Q2/C**

How successful were the political developments in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer· [14]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Councils were enlarged by adding Indian members· This helped Indian legislatures to express their opinions· Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils· Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say· In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives· This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority·

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councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

In Montague Chelmsford reforms the voting rights were extended to Indians by reducing the property qualification as compare to Morley Minto which was important as more Indians could exercise the democratic rights of choosing their representatives. Also, in Montague Chelmsford reforms as system of Diarchy was introduced at provincial level in which transferred subjects were handed over to Indians like education for making laws. This was important as it meant that the British for the first time gave Indians a chance to govern their local areas which was a step towards greater autonomy in future.

However, there were failures as well to some extent.

The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs. Voting rights were only 2% due to high property qualification required to vote. Indians could not exercise the democratic right of choosing their representative.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As per these reforms the Viceroy was very powerful and could make any law that he considered to be safe for India. This was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

To some extent, the political developments in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919 were successful.

Question 3 **N2012/P1/Q2/C**

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by the muslim, the Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 & 1919? Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

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that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs. Voting rights were only 2% due to high property qualification required to vote. Indians could not exercise the democratic right of choosing their representative.

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The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either muslims, or hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 4 **N2011/P1/Q3/C**

The Montague Chelmsford reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

In Montague Chelmsford reforms the voting rights were extended to Indians by reducing the property qualification as compare to Morley Minto which was important as more Indians could exercise the democratic rights of choosing their representatives. Also, in Montague Chelmsford reforms as system of Diarchy was introduced at provincial level in which transferred subjects were handed over to Indians like education for making laws. This was important as it meant that the British for the first time gave Indians a chance to govern their local areas which was a step towards greater autonomy in future. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As per these reforms the Viceroy was very powerful and could make any law that he considered to be safe for India. This was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

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In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either muslims, or hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 5 N2007/P1/Q3/C

The Morley Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Councils were enlarged by adding Indian members. This helped Indian legislatures to express their opinions. Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils. Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say. In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which

they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives. This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority. The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs. Voting rights were only 2% due to high property qualification required to vote. Indians could not exercise the democratic right of choosing their representative.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

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was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either muslims, or hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 6 N2005/P1/Q3/C

Were the Morley Minto reforms the most important attempt by the muslim, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solutions to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 & 1920? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1905-1940

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q4/C**

Were Jinnah's 14 Points the most important development in the Pakistan Movement between 1929 and 1940? Explain your answer. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Seperation of Sindh from Bomby, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

Allama Iqbal further developed the concept of two separate nations in 1930 with the Allahabad Address in which he became the first Muslim leader to suggest partition in keeping with the Two-Nation Theory. This address laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement which was further supported by leaders like Chaudry Rahmat Ali and Jinnah. It clarified the confusions in minds of muslims about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML. This brought unity amongst muslims as all muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

In 2nd RTC held in 1931, Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise Muslims as an important community like he rejected 14 points of Jinnah to be made part of future constitution. This made Muslims realise that their future in united India would be tough which strengthened the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and worsened Hindu Muslim relationship leading to Pakistan movement.

In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

In Government of India Act 1935, Parliamentary form of Government was introduced where elected Indians were given greater representation in different councils this was important because it meant that British were transferring maximum powers to Central government like law making power which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British. Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop. Diarchy was removed at provincial level which meant that the Indians were granted full provincial autonomy this was important because the Indians could govern a local area themselves it was especially significant for Indian Muslims because provincial autonomy was an amount of Jinnah's 14 points and Muslim could govern Muslim majority areas themselves like Punjab and Bengal without interference of Hindus or British. NWFP and Sindh were given complete autonomy as provinces in Government of India Act under their governors this was important for Muslims as both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas and their political strength increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions,

customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

In my opinion, Pakistan resolution was the most important development in Pakistan movement between 1929 and 1940 as it was the moment when Jinnah agreed on two nation theory.

Question 2 **N2017/P1/Q1/D**

Which of the following was the most important in the development of Pakistan Movement?

i. Nehru Report 1928

ii. Jinnah's 14 Points 1929

iii. Government of India Act 1935

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

Nehru report of 1928 suggested that there should be a strong Centre with restricted provincial autonomy which was opposed by assembly as a result. The Hindu Muslim relationship worsened because the proposal meant that the Hindus were least interested in protecting Muslims right in Muslim majority areas like Punjab and NWFP, even though all parties present produced it, the views of Muslims appeared to have been ignored. Hence, its anti-Muslim approach made the Muslims realise that Congress only represented the Hindu sentiments. Furthermore, Nehru report also said that Hindi should be made the official language which was disapproved by Muslims as Urdu was too important for them in their culture and many Muslims did not know Hindi which meant that they would not get government jobs as result Nehru report worsened Hindu Muslim relations because Muslims felt that their culture and language was under threat as the Hindus wanted to dominate them culturally and economically which later paved the way for Muslim demand of Separate Homeland.

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with

demands as Seperation of Sindh from Bomby, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

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In my opinion, Jinnah 14 points were the most important in development of Pakistan movement.

Question 3 **J2006/P1/Q3/C**

Was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 & 1935? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Seperation of Sindh from Bomby, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

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about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML. This brought unity amongst muslims as all muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

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increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

In my opinion, Allahabad address was the most important event as it set foundation for the two nation theory.

Question 4 **N2004/P1/Q2/C**

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope of hindu muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Lucknow pact was the only hope for the Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. A firm foundation was laid for the political advance of Muslims & the way was also opened for joint efforts by Hindus & Muslims for the attainment of the goal of self government. That was the first & last pact concluded between the two parties on the question of separate electorates & modalities of form of government in India. It created conclusive environment for the launching of joint anti imperialist movement & carried great constitutional significance in future. The Hindus agreed to the right of separate electorate for the Muslims for the first & the last time. The Hindus conceded that the Muslims would have 1/3 representation in the imperial Legislative council. A weightage formula was proposed under which the Muslim would get less representation than their population in the legislative council in those provinces where they were in majority but more in those provinces where they were in minority. Similarly Hindus would be given more seats in Punjab & Bengal where Hindus were in minority. Provincial autonomy was also agreed upon. Thus both parties gave concession to each other & a spirit of cooperation prevailed. All these measures were such that had the Congress adhered to the pact & had given proper adequate share to Muslims in political power; the history of the subcontinent would have been different. Hence, it was seen as a beacon of hope for future hindu muslim unity.

The Montague Chelmsford Reforms continued this hope by establishing legislative councils in the provinces with a system of dyarchy. It was the first time that government had mentioned the possibility of self-rule in all internal matters. The Reforms disappointed Congress and ML as both had hoped for more concessions. Relations between the two remained cordial since self-rule was still their aim and could only be achieved only through cooperation.

However the Nehru Report ended this hope. It was produced in response to demands for future constitutional reforms and the committee, which drew it up, had minimal Muslim representation. It reported on the future of the sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future co-operation between them and the Congress. However Jinnah made one final attempt to preserve the relationship in his 14 Points of 1929 in which he proposed three amendments to the report. These proposals were met with refusal and marked what he called – the parting of the ways.

Thus it correct to say that Lucknow pact was the only opportunity & hope for Hindu Muslim unity.

Question 5 **J2002/P1/Q3/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement:

(i) Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930;

(ii) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali's Scheme of Pakistan;

(iii) Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Lahore Resolution of 1940?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Allama Iqbal developed the concept of two separate nations in 1930 with the Allahabad Address in which he became the first Muslim leader to suggest partition in keeping with the Two-Nation Theory. This address laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement which was further supported by leaders like Chaudry Rahmat Ali and Jinnah. It clarified the confusions in minds of muslims about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are

two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML. This brought unity amongst muslims as all muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

It was during the years 1930 through 1933, that he established the Pakistan National Movement, with its headquarter at Cambridge. Until 1947, he continued publishing various booklets about his vision for South Asia. On January 28, 1933, he issued his first memorable pamphlet "Now or Never; Are we to live or perish forever?" The pamphlet gave reasons for the establishment of Pakistan as a separate nation coining the word Pakistan for the first time. He argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

In my opinion, Pakistan resolution contributed most to the Pakistan Movement if we compared these three mentioned above.

Question 6 **N2001/P1/Q2/C**

Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement:

(i) Jinnah's 14 Points 1929;

(ii) Government of India Act 1935;

(iii) Congress Rule 1937-1939?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Seperation of Sindh from Bomby, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

In Government of India Act 1935, Parliamentary form of Government was introduced where elected Indians were given greater representation in different councils this was important because it meant that British were transferring maximum powers to Central government like law making power which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British. Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop. Diarchy was removed at provincial level which meant that the Indians were granted full provincial autonomy this was important because the Indians could govern a local area themselves it was especially significant for Indian Muslims because provincial autonomy was an amount of Jinnah's 14 points and Muslim could govern Muslim majority areas themselves like Punjab and Bengal without interference of Hindus or British. NWFP and Sindh were given complete autonomy as provinces in Government of India Act under their governors this was important for Muslims as both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas and their political strength

increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

Tyrannical Congress rule was hated by Muslim where their culture and religious rights were ignored through policies like Wardha scheme. This along with Muslim care about their future in United India, Muslim League passed Pakistan resolution to get a separate homeland avoid Hindu domination after departure of British. In early 1930s Ch Rehmat Ali and Allama Iqbal gave the idea of a separate Muslim homeland. At that time Jinnah did not agree with them as he was of the belief that Muslims can live in united India but tyrannical rule of Congress after elections of 1937 made the Muslims realise that those leaders work correct in their approach to implement their ideas of separate Homeland so Muslim League passed the Pakistan resolution.

In my opinion, Jinnah 14 points were the most important in development of Pakistan movement.

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1940-1947

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q3/C**

To what extent was Direct Action Day more significant in the creation of Pakistan than other key events of the 1940s? Explain your answer. [14]

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

However, there were other key events that led to the creation of Pakistan.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

Cripps mission suggested that individual provinces would be allowed to opt out in future Union this meant that Muslim majority areas could declare Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of

Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

When Congress started the Quit India Movement the British reacted in a harsh manner and arrested Gandhi and Nehru the Main leaders of Congress. This provided an opportunity to Muslim League to convey the message to common people of Pakistan without any hurdle from their main rivals Congress leaders as a result Pakistan moment strength and because it's support increased dramatically. Jinnah declared the Quit India Movement as blackmail as he believed that the Congress was trying to exploit the week conditions of British during World War II this way, he was able to improve his relation with British and there were no more in client would Muslim League demanded Pakistan this strengthened Pakistan movement. Jinnah knew that Congress had started Quit India Movement not only to get general Independence but also to stop formation of Pakistan he quickened the pace of Pakistan movement and to form Pakistan during the presence of British and he was successful in doing so in 1947.

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted

for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

Lord Wavell the viceroy suggested that an executive council should be formed in which all ministers would be Indians except for the Viceroy and Defence minister. This was an important step as it meant that the British were planning to leave India and they were transferring the maximum authorities to the Indians and it also meant that Independence was coming closer. Simla conference was unsuccessful due to deadlock between congress and ML upon the nomination of Muslim members of the proposed executive council which made it evident upon the British that gap between Hindus and Muslims was unbridgeable and some sort of partition would be inevitable in any self-governing India which was a step towards formation of Pakistan.

In 1945-46 elections large no of Hindus voted for congress to form united India while many Muslims voted for Muslim League to get a separate homeland, Pakistan. This meant that Hindus and Muslims were badly divided their political approach and would not be able to live together and some sort of partition would necessary in future which led to the creation of Pakistan. The Success of ML in these elections made it strong party as it was in a firm position to pressure both the congress and British to accept their demand of Pakistan as it had become a democratic one and cannot be ignored.

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Planof 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 2 **J2018/P1/Q4/C**

Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

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was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 3 **N2015/P1/Q1/D**

Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the subcontinent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer. [14]

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

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Question 4 **N2008/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Cripps mission suggested that individual provinces would be allowed to opt out in future Union this meant that Muslim majority areas could declare Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

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The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 5 **N2005/P1/Q4/C**

Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 6 **N2002/P1/Q3/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims:

(i) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944;

(ii) Simla Conference 1945;

(iii) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

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Cabinet mission Plan came in 1946. After long negotiations mission gave its proposals which were accepted by Muslim League. Congress accepted it with its own interpretations and later rejected the plan at which AIML withdrew its acceptance. Cabinet mission failed and went back. They realized Partition and formation of Pakistan cannot be ignored so chalked out plan for the partition of the sub-continent.

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Question 7 **J2003/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Simla Conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s leading to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Lord Wavell the viceroy suggested that an executive council should be formed in which all ministers would be Indians except for the Viceroy and Defence minister. This was an important step as it meant that the British were planning to leave India and they were transferring the maximum authorities to the Indians and it also meant that Independence was coming closer. Simla conference was unsuccessful due to deadlock between congress and ML upon the nomination of Muslim members of the proposed executive council which made it evident upon the British that gap between Hindus and Muslims was unbridgeable and

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The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

WORLD WAR II

Question 1 **N2010/P1/Q4/C**

How successful were negotiations aimed at independence during the Second World War? Explain your answer. [14]

The World War II broke out in 1939.The British government involved India in the War without the consent of the Indian people. In protest against this the Congress Ministries resigned 1939. The British government showed no sign of coming to an understanding with the Indian leaders.

When the Congress resigned from their ministers, the Muslims were very happy because they had got rid of the most painful cruelties & injustices of the Congress. Now their religion, education & political career were out of danger. On the advice of the Jinnah the people observed the "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd December 1939. They thanked God Almighty, Who saved them from the cruelties of the Congress. This helped to show the strength of muslims to both hindus and british.

Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. Muslim League organized its annual session on 23rd March 1940, at Lahore. Quaid-e-Azam was the chairman of this historic moment. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. Hence it helped to show that now muslims want separate place to live and they will not compromise on this demand.

In March 1942 the British sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India to see if a compromise could be reached which would win support for British war effort. Cripps proposed that after the war an Indian Union would be set up with dominion status and that a constituent assembly would frame a new

constitution. The ML rejected the proposals as they did not mention setting up Pakistan. Congress rejected them because it wasn't prepared to wait until after the war. It showed some unity among Congress and ML as both rejected the proposals. Hindus started Quit India Movement to pressurize british.

After being released from prison Gandhi proposed to Jinnah that the two meet to consider the future of India after British departure which now seemed inevitable. Throughout September 1944 the two met at Jinnah's home in Bombay. It was a success of talks that Congress was now accepting that League was an important organization and that it spoke with authority on behalf of Muslims. However, it was a failure as talks broke down for a number of reasons. Gandhi not supported two-nation theory of Muslims; he wanted central govt. to have control over defense and foreign policy. Jinnah wanted them in hands of provinces and others. This was again a failure of negotiations as both parties were having different views and was failure to reach any agreement.

By 1945 it was clear war was going to end. Wavell proposed that an executive council should be set up to govern the country under present constitution until a new constitution could be agreed on. The executive council would contain equal no. of Muslims and Hindus and be entirely Indian, apart from viceroy and a member controlling defense. To discuss proposals Wavell called a conference in June 1945. The conference at first made some grounds. All the parties agreed with principle of an executive council. But some points caused the failure. Jinnah pointed out that, as Sikhs and Scheduled Castes on the council were bound to vote with Hindus, this means a permanent Muslim minority in executive council. Jinnah said that the League had won every by-election for the last two years and was undisputed voice of the Muslims. This was a success as it put forth the necessity for elections to be held however it was a failure as no agreement could be reached in the conference.

So, thus it appears that no success had been made from negotiations as Cripps Mission, Simla Conference and others failed. However after the war it turned into real progress. Both Muslims and Hindus had come to see that British rule must end immediately. Many British people realized this too. It is true that negotiations were not successful aimed at independence during the 2nd WW.

Certainly there were many events which failed, but despite this, independence was much nearer that it had in 1938.